

New or Little-known Elateridae (Coleoptera) from Japan, XLVI

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Abstract A new species and a new subspecies of elaterid beetles are described from Japan and illustrated. They are *Ampedus (Ampedus) kuriharai* from the Tsushima Isls. off northern Kyushu and *Homotechnes motschulskyi saitoui* from Fukushima Prefecture, Honshu.

In the present study I am going to describe a new species and a new subspecies of elaterid beetles from Japan. The holotypes of the new taxa to be described in this paper are preserved in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Before going further, I wish to express my sincere gratitude to Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for his kindly reading the manuscript and giving me useful suggestions and Mr. Keiichi KURIHARA of Tokyo and Shuji SAITÔ and Syôzô KOBAYASHI of Fukushima for their kindness in offering the specimens used in this study.

Ampedus (Ampedus) kuriharai sp. nov. [Elaterinae]

(Fig. 1 A–C)

Female. Length 10 mm, width about 3 mm. Body robust, moderately elongate and normally convex above; surface shining, black except for basal two-thirds of elytra orange-yellow; antennae black and legs blackish brown (tarsi more or less dusky brown); vestiture black, semidecumbent, fine on elytra.

Head gently convex between eyes; surface deeply, moderately densely and evenly punctate; clypeal margin well ridged over antennal insertions, more or less depressed and obtusely angulate at middle. Antenna rather short, not attaining to posterior angle of pronotum; basal segment robust and subovate, 2nd small and subglobose, 3rd subconical, about 1.6 times as long as 2nd, 4th about 1.5 times as long as 3rd, from 4th to 10th clearly serrate.

Pronotum trapezoidal, widest across posterior angles, with sides almost parallel in basal third, weakly rounded at middle, thence clearly convergent towards anterior angles; disc dome-like, with surface smooth, deeply and evenly punctate, the punctures sparser and smaller than those of head, without median longitudinal channel or smooth line at middle; posterior angles projected posteriad, each with a distinct carina above.

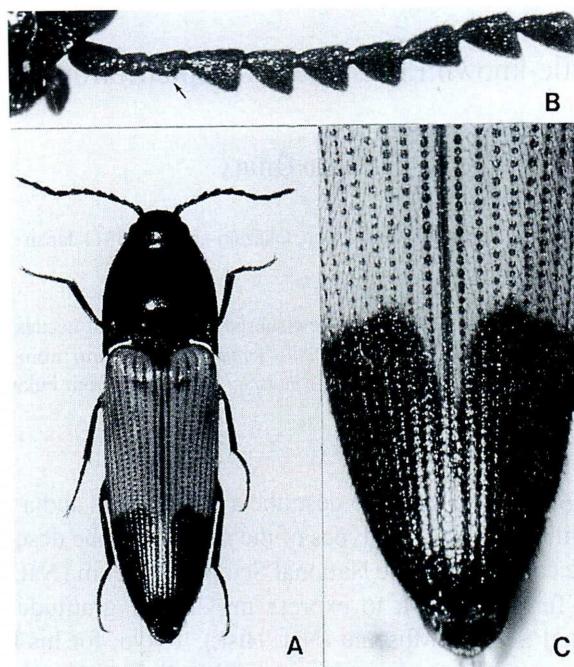


Fig. 1. *Ampedus (Ampedus) kuriharai* sp. nov.; A, holotype, female; B, same, some left antennal segments; C, same, apical portion of elytra.

Prosternal process weakly incurved just behind procoxal cavities and projected posteriad. Scutellum lingulate, flattened and evenly punctate.

Elytra about 2.5 times as long as their basal width, with sides almost parallel in basal halves, thence gradually convergent towards apices which are normally pointed; striae well defined, deeply and regularly punctate; intervals gently elevated, punctulate, irregularly and finely rugose. Legs slender, tarsi and claws simple.

Male. Unknown.

Distribution. Tsushima Isls. off northern Kyushu.

Holotype: ♀, Mitoshima-chō in the Tsushima Isls., 1-IV-1994, K. KURIHARA leg. (A mature larva was captured from decayed wood on 13-IX-1992 and the reared adult was found on 1-IV-1994.)

This new species is somewhat allied to *Ampedus (Ampedus) elegantulus* (SHÖNHERR, 1817) from the Far East Russia, but can be distinguished from the latter by the larger and stouter body, trapezoidal pronotum and more deeply and coarsely punctate-striae on the elytra. Also, somewhat resembles in general outline *Ampedus (Pseudelater) niponicus* (LEWIS, 1894) from Japan, but can be distinguished from the latter by the shape of the 3rd segment of antennae (Fig. 1, B ↑) and the black patterns of apical portion of the elytra (Fig. 1, C).

Homotechnes motschulskyi saitoui subsp. nov. [Dendrometrinae]

(Fig. 2 A–G)

Male. Length 10–11 mm, width about 3.7–4 mm. Body robust and oblong-ovate; black and shining except for some portions of anterior and posterior angles of pronotum, areas of prosterno-pleural sutures, prosternal lobe and 7th sternite of abdomen more or less dusky brown; antennae blackish brown except for 2nd and 3rd segments dull brown; vestiture fine and subdecumbent, blackish brown on dorsum, decumbent and pale yellow on ventral surfaces.

This new subspecies can be distinguished from subsp. *H. motschulskyi aizu* KISHII, 1994 from the northern mountain areas of Tochigi Prefecture, but can be distinguished from the latter by the subquadrate pronotum, with the disc of pronotum finely and sparsely punctate (Fig. 2, C). Hind angles of pronotum clearly projected posteriad, each with a distinct carina above along lateral margin (Fig. 2, E↑). Elytral striae distinctly grooved in basal area, with the intervals gently elevated, finely and irregularly rugose. Dorsal surface of male genitalia as illustrated (Fig. 2, F). Prosternal process in

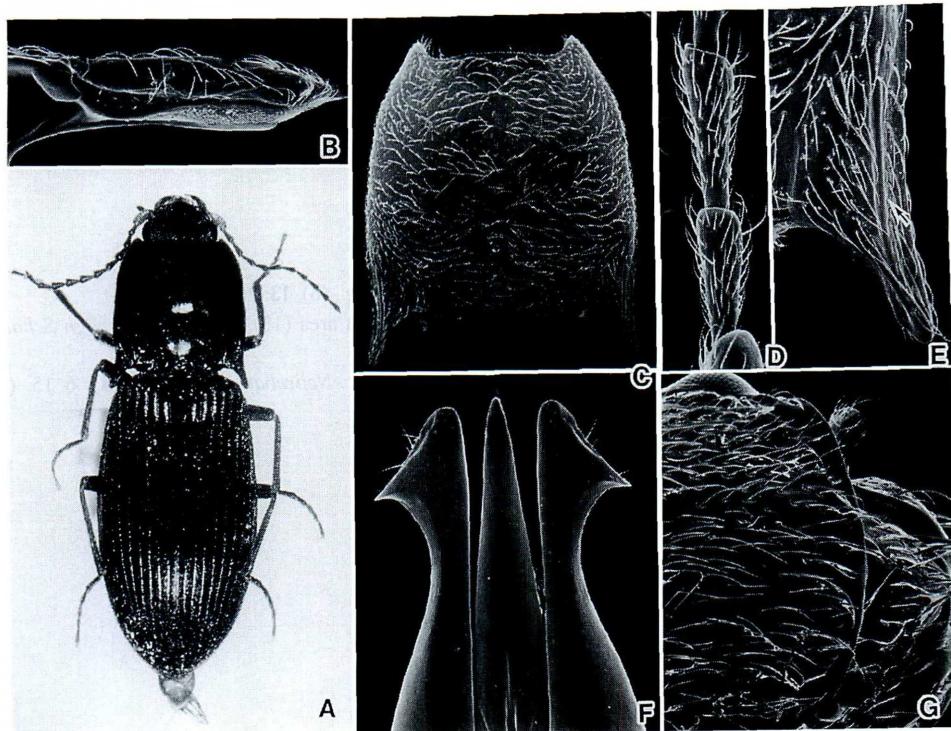


Fig. 2. *Homotechnes motschulskyi saitoui* subsp. nov.; A, holotype, male; B, prosternal process, lateral aspect; C, pronotum, dorsal aspect; D, 2nd and 3rd segments of left antenna; E, right hind corner of pronotum; F, apical portion of aedeagus, dorsal aspect; G, head, dorso-lateral aspect.

lateral aspect (Fig. 2, B), the 2nd and 3rd segments of antenna (Fig. 2, D) and frons of head (Fig. 2, G) are also shown.

Distribution. Fukushima Prefecture, Honshu.

Holotype: ♂, Yokokawa Rindō in Iisaka-chō, Fukushima City, Fukushima Prefecture, 8-VI-2003, S. SAITŌ leg. *Paratypes:* 1♂, 2♀♀, same locality as for the holotype, 11-V-2003, S. SAITŌ leg. ; 1♂, 2♀♀, Moniwa, Surigami riverside in Fukushima City, Fukushima Prefecture, 8-XI-2001, S. KOBAYASHI leg.

要 約

大平仁夫：日本産コメッキムシ科の新種, XLVI. —— 本報告では2亜科に所属する1新種1新亜種を記載した。

Ampedus (Ampedus) kuriharai (ツシマツマグロコメッキ) は、栗原桂一氏が対馬の美津島町の山林の朽木中より1頭の老熟幼虫を1992年9月13日に採集して飼育, 1994年4月1日に羽化成虫を確認した。体長は10mmで、一般外形はヨーロッパからシベリア地域に分布する *A. (A.) elegantulus* に類似しているが、前胸背板の外形や点刻の分布や上翅の条線や翅端部の黒斑の形状などが相違している。また、日本に広く分布する *A. (Pseudelater) niponicus* (ツマグロコメッキ) にも類似しているが、本新種の触角は第4節から鋸歯状をしている。

Homotechnes motschulskyi saitoui (フクシマミヤマヒサゴコメッキ) は、福島市飯坂町の横川林道や搾上川周辺地域の低地帯で見出された大型の亜種である。一般形態は栃木県との県境に分布する *H. m. aizu* (アイズミヤマヒサゴコメッキ) に類似しているが、前胸背板や雄交尾器などの形態に相違が見られたので、ここに新亜種として記載した。

References

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